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(54) Title
COSMETIC COMPOSITION COMPRISING A FIXING POLYMER AND AN AMPHOTERIC STARCH

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(57) Claim

1. Cosmetic composition, characterized in that it comprises, in a cosmetically acceptable medium, at least one fixing polymer and at least one amphoteric starch.

ABSTRACT

COSMETIC COMPOSITION COMPRISING A FIXING POLYMER AND
AN AMPHOTERIC STARCH

The present invention relates to a cosmetic
5 composition for the treatment of keratinous fibres, in
particular hair, comprising at least one fixing polymer
and at least one amphoteric starch and to the process
for treatment of keratinous fibres using this
composition.

AUSTRALIA
Patents Act 1990

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION
STANDARD PATENT

Applicant(s):
L'ORÉAL

Invention Title:
COSMETIC COMPOSITION COMPRISING A
FIXING POLYMER AND AN AMPHOTERIC STARCH

The following statement is a full description of this
invention, including the best method of performing it known
to me/us:

The present invention relates to a cosmetic composition for the treatment of keratinous fibres, in particular hair, comprising at least one fixing polymer and at least one amphoteric starch, and to the process
5 for the treatment of keratinous fibres using this composition.

Hair shaping or form retention compositions containing styling polymers (fixing polymers) in their formulation generally exhibit the disadvantage of
10 making it difficult to disentangle, restyle or brush the hair, in particular during blow-drying. Hair treated with these fixing polymers is generally harsh and has an unnatural feel.

The combination of silicone derivatives with
15 fixing polymers is known in cosmetic compositions for form retention and/or fixing of the hairstyle. It has been found that these silicone derivatives improve the properties of disentangling, of softness and of sheen of hair treated using these compositions. However,
20 silicone derivatives are not favourable to the styling properties of compositions containing fixing polymers.

In particular, the search is for compositions which make it possible to modify the texture of the hair, that is to say compositions which soften the hair
25 during application on wet hair (emollience property) and which also make possible very easy disentanglement. These properties are generally contributed by cations but the hair, once dried, is rendered limp and heavy by

these compositions. The hairstyle does not have body.

The aim of the present invention is thus to provide compositions which make it possible to fix and/or to shape the hairstyle, these compositions
5 having to have good properties of fixation and/or of shape-retention over time and having to contribute excellent cosmetic properties, such as emollience, softness, disentangling and feel.

The Applicant Company has now discovered,
10 surprisingly, that by using compositions containing a fixing polymer in combination with at least one amphoteric starch in a cosmetically acceptable medium, excellent cosmetic properties, such as softness, disentangling and feel, are obtained while having
15 synergic styling and/or fixing properties.

The fixing power of the compositions according to the invention is superior to that of the compositions containing only a single one of the two compounds.

The subject of the present invention is thus
20 a cosmetic composition for keratinous fibres comprising, in a cosmetically acceptable medium, at least one fixing polymer and at least one amphoteric starch.

In the context of the present application,
25 cosmetic compositions for form retention of the hairstyle is understood to mean any composition having the function of temporarily fixing the shape of the hairstyle, such as, for example, styling lacquers and

sprays or styling gels and foams. The fixing power of the composition denotes the ability of the latter to give the hair a cohesion such that the initial hair shaping of the hairstyle is retained. Fixing polymer is understood to meaning any polymer having the function of fixing the shape of the hairstyle.

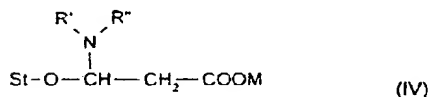
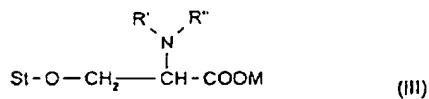
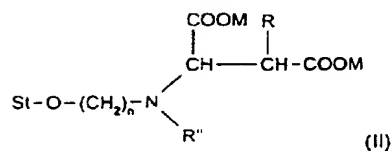
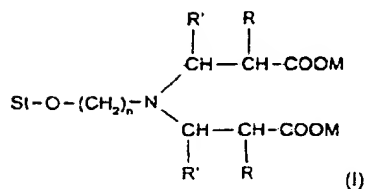
According to the present invention, the amphoteric starches and the amphoteric polymers can optionally be zwitterionic.

According to the present invention, keratinous fibres comprises the hair, the eyelashes, the eyebrows and more particularly the hair.

The amphoteric starches which can be used according to the invention contain one or a number of anionic groups and one or a number of cationic groups. The anionic and cationic groups can be bonded to the same reactive site of the starch molecule or to different reactive sites; they are preferably bonded to the same reactive site.

The anionic groups can be of carboxyl, phosphate or sulphate type and preferably carboxyl type. The cationic groups can be of primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary amine type.

The starches which can be used according to the invention are preferably chosen from the compounds of following formulae:



in which formulae:

St-O represents a starch molecule,

R, which is identical or different, represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl radical,

5 R', which is identical or different, represents a hydrogen atom, a methyl radical or a -COOH group,

n is an integer equal to 2 or 3,

M, which is identical or different, denotes a hydrogen atom, an alkali or alkaline-earth metal, such as Na, K

10 or Li, NH₄ or an organic amine,

R'' represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical having from 1 to 18 carbon atoms.

These compounds are in particular described in Patents US 5,455,340 and US 4,017,460, which are included by way of reference.

The starch molecules can originate from any plant source of starch, such as, in particular, maize, potatoes, oats, rice, tapioca, sorghum, barley or wheat. The hydrolysates of the abovementioned starches can also be used. The starch preferably originates from potatoes.

Use is particularly made of starches of formulae (I) or (II). Use is more particularly made of starches modified by (2-chloroethyl)aminodipropionic acid, that is to say the starches of formula (I) or (II) in which R, R', R" and M represent a hydrogen atom and n is equal to 2.

According to the invention, any fixing polymer known per se can be used. Use may in particular be made of a fixing polymer chosen from anionic, cationic, amphoteric and non-ionic polymers and their mixtures.

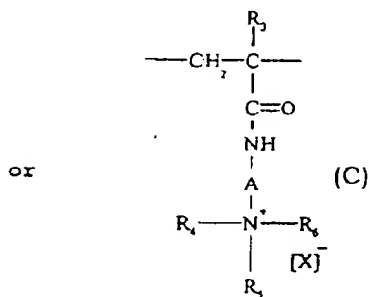
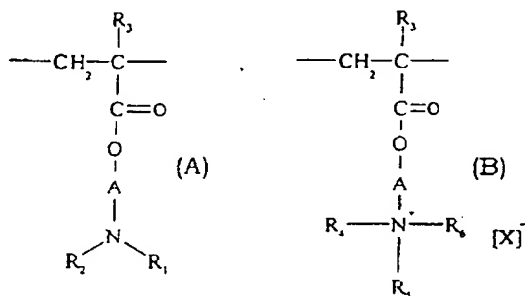
The fixing polymers can be used in the dissolved form or in the form of dispersions of solid polymer particles.

The fixing cationic polymers which can be used according to the present invention are preferably chosen from polymers containing primary, secondary, tertiary and/or quaternary amine groups forming part of the polymer chain or directly connected to the latter

and having a molecular weight of between 500 and approximately 5,000,000 and preferably between 1000 and 3,000,000.

Mention may more particularly be made, among these polymers, of the following cationic polymers:

(1) Homopolymers or copolymers derived from acrylic or methacrylic esters or amides and containing at least one of the units of following formulae:



10 in which:

R_3 denotes a hydrogen atom or a CH_3 radical;

A is a linear or branched alkyl group containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a hydroxyalkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

R_4 , R_5 and R_6 , which are identical or different,

5 represent an alkyl group having from 1 to 18 carbon atoms or a benzyl radical;

R_1 and R_2 represent hydrogen or an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms;

X denotes a methyl sulphate anion or a halide, such as
10 chloride or bromide.

The copolymers of the family (1) additionally contain one or a number of units deriving from comonomers which can be chosen from the family of acrylamides, methacrylamides, diacetone acrylamides,
15 acrylamides and methacrylamides substituted on the nitrogen by lower alkyls, acrylic or methacrylic acids or their esters, vinyl lactams, such as vinylpyrrolidone or vinylcaprolactam, or vinyl esters.

Thus, mention may be made, among these
20 copolymers of the family (1), of:

- copolymers of acrylamide and of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate which is quaternized with dimethyl sulphate or with a methyl halide, such as that sold under the name Hercofloc by the company Hercules,
- 25 - copolymers of acrylamide and of methacryloyloxy-ethyltrimethylammonium chloride described, for example, in Patent Application EP-A-080,976 and sold under the name Bina Quat P 100 by the company Ciba-Geigy,

- the copolymer of acrylamide and of methacryloyloxy-ethyltrimethylammonium methyl sulphate sold under the name Reten by the company Hercules,

- optionally quaternized vinylpyrrolidone/

5 dialkylaminoalkyl acrylate or methacrylate copolymers, such as the products sold under the name "Gafquat" by the company ISP, such as, for example, "Gafquat 734" or "Gafquat 755", or alternatively the products named "Copolymer 845, 958 and 937". These polymers are
10 described in detail in French Patents 2,077,143 and 2,393,573,

- the dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/
vinylcaprolactam/vinylpyrrolidone terpolymer, such as the product sold under the name Gaffix VC 713 by the

15 company ISP,

- and the quaternized dimethylaminopropyl-methacrylamide/vinylpyrrolidone copolymer, such as the product sold under the name "Gafquat HS 100" by the company ISP.

20 (2) Quaternized polysaccharides, described more particularly in United States Patents 3,589,578 and 4,031,370, such as guar gums containing cationic trialkylammonium groups.

Such products are sold in particular under the trade
25 names of Jaguar C13 S, Jaguar C 15 and Jaguar C 17 by the company Meyhall.

(3) Quaternary copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone and of vinylimidazole.

(4) Chitosans or their salts;

the salts which can be used are in particular chitosan acetate, lactate, glutamate, gluconate or pyrrolidonecarboxylate.

- 5 Mention may be made, among these compounds, of chitosan having a degree of deacetylation of 90.5 % by weight sold under the name Kytan Crude Standard by the company Aber Technologies or chitosan pyrrolidonecarboxylate sold under the name Kytamer PC by the company Amerchol.

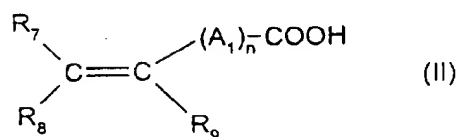
- 10 (5) Cationic cellulose derivatives, such as copolymers of cellulose or of cellulose derivatives grafted with a water-soluble monomer containing a quaternary ammonium and described in particular in Patent US 4,131,576, such as hydroxyalkyl celluloses, 15 such as hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl or hydroxypropyl celluloses, grafted in particular with a methacryloyl-oxyethyltrimethylammonium, methacrylamidopropyl-trimethylammonium or dimethyldiallylammonium salt.

- The commercialized products corresponding to 20 this definition are more particularly the products sold under the name "Celquat L 200" and "Celquat H 100" by the Company National Starch.

- The fixing anionic polymers generally used are polymers containing groups derived from carboxylic, 25 sulphonic or phosphoric acid and have a molecular weight of between approximately 500 and 5,000,000.

- 1) The carboxyl groups are introduced by unsaturated mono- or dicarboxylic acid monomers such as those

corresponding to the formula:



in which n is an integer from 0 to 10, A₁ denotes a methylene group, optionally connected to the carbon atom of the unsaturated group or to the neighbouring methylene group, when n is greater than 1, via a heteroatom, such as oxygen or sulphur, R₇ denotes a hydrogen atom or a phenyl or benzyl group, R₈ denotes a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl or carboxyl group and R₉ denotes a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group or a -CH₂-COOH, phenyl or benzyl group.

In the abovementioned formula, a lower alkyl radical preferably denotes a group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and in particular methyl and ethyl.

The preferred fixing anionic polymers containing carboxyl groups according to the invention are:

A) Homo- or copolymers of acrylic or methacrylic acid or their salts and in particular the products sold under the names Versicol E or K by the company Allied Colloid and Ultrahold by the company BASF, copolymers of acrylic acid and of acrylamide sold in the form of their sodium salt under the names Reten 421, 423 or 425

by the Company Hercules or the sodium salts of polyhydroxycarboxylic acids.

- B) Copolymers of acrylic or methacrylic acid with a monoethylenic monomer, such as ethylene, styrene, vinyl esters or esters of acrylic or methacrylic acid, optionally grafted onto a polyalkylene glycol, such as polyethylene glycol, and optionally crosslinked. Such polymers are described in particular in French Patent 1,222,944 and German Application 2,330,956, the copolymers of this type containing, in their chain, an optionally N-alkylated and/or -hydroxyalkylated acrylamide unit, such as described in particular in Luxembourgian Patent Applications 75370 and 75371 or proposed under the name Quadramer by the Company American Cyanamid. Mention may also be made of copolymers of acrylic acid and of C_1-C_4 alkyl methacrylate and terpolymers of vinylpyrrolidone, of acrylic acid and of C_1-C_{20} alkyl methacrylate, for example lauryl methacrylate, such as that sold by the company ISP under the name Acrylidone LM, and methacrylic acid/ethyl acrylate/tert-butyl acrylate terpolymers, such as the product sold under the name Luvimer 100 P by the company BASF.
- C) Copolymers derived from crotonic acid, such as those containing, in their chain, vinyl acetate or propionate units and optionally other monomers, such as allyl or methallyl esters, vinyl ether or vinyl ester of a linear or branched saturated carboxylic acid

containing a long hydrocarbon chain, such as those containing at least 5 carbon atoms, it being possible for these polymers optionally to be grafted and crosslinked, or alternatively a vinyl, allyl or methallyl ester of an α - or β -cyclic carboxylic acid. Such polymers are described, inter alia, in French Patents 1,222,944, 1,580,545, 2,265,782, 2,265,781, 1,564,110 and 2,439,798. Commercial products coming within this class are the resins 28-29-30, 26-13-14 and 28-13-10 sold by the company National Starch.

D) Copolymers derived from monounsaturated C_4-C_8 carboxylic acids or anhydrides chosen from:

- copolymers comprising (i) one or a number of maleic, fumaric or itaconic acids or anhydrides and (ii) at least one monomer chosen from vinyl esters, vinyl ethers, vinyl halides, phenylvinyl derivatives or acrylic acid and its esters, the anhydride functional groups of these copolymers optionally being monoesterified or monoamidified. Such polymers are described in particular in Patents US 2,047,398, 2,723,248 and 2,102,113 and Patent GB 839,805 and in particular those sold under the names Gantrez AN or ES by the company ISP.
- copolymers comprising (i) one or a number of maleic, citraconic or itaconic anhydrides and (ii) one or a number of monomers chosen from allyl or methallyl esters, optionally containing one or a number of acrylamide, methacrylamide, α -olefin, acrylic or

methacrylic ester, acrylic or methacrylic acid or vinylpyrrolidone groups in their chain, the anhydride functional groups of these copolymers optionally being monoesterified or monoamidified.

- 5 These polymers are, for example, described in French Patents 2,350,384 and 2,357,241 of the Applicant Company.

E) Polyacrylamides containing carboxylate groups.

- The polymers comprising sulpho groups are polymers
10 containing vinylsulpho, styrenesulpho, naphthalenesulpho or acrylamidoalkylsulpho units.

These polymers can in particular be chosen from:

- salts of polyvinylsulphonic acid having a molecular
15 weight of between approximately 1000 and 100,000, as well as copolymers with an unsaturated comonomer, such as acrylic or methacrylic acids and their esters, as well as acrylamide or its derivatives, vinyl ethers and vinylpyrrolidone.
- 20 - salts of polystyrenesulphonic acid, the sodium salts having a molecular weight of approximately 500,000 and of approximately 100,000 sold respectively under the names Flexan 500 and Flexan 130 by National Starch. These compounds are described in Patent FR 2,198,719.
- 25 - salts of polyacrylamidesulphonic acids, those mentioned in Patent US 4,128,631, and more particularly polyacrylamidoethylpropanesulphonic acid sold under the name Cosmedia Polymer HSP 1180 by Henkel.

According to the invention, the fixing anionic polymers are preferably chosen from copolymers of acrylic acid, such as the acrylic acid/ethyl acrylate/N-tert-butylacrylamide terpolymer sold under the name Ultrahold Strong by the company BASF, copolymers derived from crotonic acid, such as the vinyl acetate/vinyl tert-butylbenzoate/crotonic acid terpolymers and the crotonic acid/vinyl acetate/vinyl neodecanoate terpolymers sold under the name Resin 28-29-30 by the company National Starch, polymers derived from maleic, fumaric or itaconic acids or anhydrides with vinyl esters, vinyl ethers, vinyl halides, phenylvinyl derivatives or acrylic acid and its esters, such as the monoesterified maleic anhydride/methyl vinyl ether copolymer sold under the name Gantrez ES 425 by the company ISP, copolymers of methacrylic acid and of methyl methacrylate sold under the name Eudragit L by the company Rohm Pharma, the copolymer of methacrylic acid and of ethyl acrylate sold under the name Luvimer MAEX or MAE by the company BASF, the vinyl acetate/crotonic acid copolymer sold under the name Luviset CA 66 by the company BASF and the copolymer of vinyl acetate of crotonic acid grafted with polyethylene glycol under the name Aristoflex A by the company BASF.

The most particularly preferred fixing anionic polymers are chosen from the monoesterified maleic anhydride/methyl vinyl ether copolymer sold

under the name Gantrez ES 425 by the company ISP, the acrylic acid/ethyl acrylate/N-tert-butylacrylamide terpolymer sold under the name Ultrahold Strong by the company BASF, the copolymers of methacrylic acid and of methyl methacrylate sold under the name Eudragit L by the company Rohm Pharma, the vinyl acetate/vinyl tert-butylbenzoate/crotonic acid terpolymers and the crotonic acid/vinyl acetate/vinyl neododecanoate terpolymers sold under the name Resin 28-29-30 by the company National Starch, the copolymer of methacrylic acid and of ethyl acrylate sold under the name Luvimer MAEX or MAE by the company BASF or the vinylpyrrolidone/acrylic acid/lauryl methacrylate terpolymer sold under the name Acrylidone LM by the company ISP.

The fixing amphoteric polymers which can be used in accordance with the invention can be chosen from polymers containing B and C units distributed statistically in the polymer chain, where B denotes a unit deriving from a monomer containing at least one basic nitrogen atom and C denotes a unit deriving from an acidic monomer containing one or a number of carboxyl or sulpho groups or alternatively B and C can denote groups deriving from zwitterionic carboxybetaine or sulphobetaine monomers;

B and C can also denote a cationic polymer chain containing primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary amine groups, in which at least one of the amine groups

carries a carboxyl or sulpho group connected via a hydrocarbon radical or alternatively B and C form part of a chain of a polymer containing an α,β -dicarboxy ethylene unit in which one of the carboxyl groups has
5 been reacted with a polyamine containing one or a number of primary or secondary amine groups.

The more particularly preferred fixing amphoteric polymers corresponding to the definition given above are chosen from the following polymers:

- 10 1) Polymers resulting from the copolymerization of a monomer derived from a vinyl compound carrying a carboxyl group, such as more particularly acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, maleic acid or α -chloroacrylic acid, and of a basic monomer
15 derived from a substituted vinyl compound containing at least one basic atom, such as more particularly dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate and acrylate or dialkylaminoalkylmethacrylamide and -acrylamide. Such compounds are described in United States Patent
20 No. 3,836,537.

(2) Polymers containing units deriving:

- a) from at least one monomer chosen from acrylamides or methacrylamides substituted on the nitrogen by an alkyl radical,
25 b) from at least one acidic comonomer containing one or a number of reactive carboxyl groups, and
c) from at least one basic comonomer,

such as esters containing primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary amine substituents of acrylic and methacrylic acids and the product from the quaternization of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate with dimethyl or diethyl sulphate.

The more particularly preferred N-substituted acrylamides or methacrylamides according to the invention are the groups in which the alkyl radicals contain from 2 to 12 carbon atoms and more particularly N-ethylacrylamide, N-tert-butylacrylamide, N-tert-octylacrylamide, N-octylacrylamide, N-decylacrylamide or N-dodecylacrylamide, and the corresponding methacrylamides.

The acidic comonomers are more particularly chosen from acrylic, methacrylic, crotonic, itaconic, maleic and fumaric acids and the alkyl monoesters, having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, of maleic or fumaric acids or anhydrides. The preferred basic comonomers are aminoethyl, butylaminoethyl, N,N'-dimethylaminoethyl and N-tert-butylaminoethyl methacrylates.

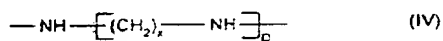
Use is particularly made of copolymers whose CTFA name (4th Ed., 1991) is Octylacrylamide/acrylates/butylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymer, such as the products sold under the name Amphomer or Lovocryl 47 by the company National Starch.

(3) Partially or totally alkylated and crosslinked polyaminoamides deriving from polyaminoamides of general formula:



in which R_{10} represents a divalent radical derived from a saturated dicarboxylic acid, from an aliphatic mono- or dicarboxylic acid containing an ethylenic double bond, from an ester of a lower alkanol having 1 to 6 carbon atoms of these acids or from a radical deriving from the reaction of any one of the said acids with a bisprimary or bissecondary amine and Z denotes a radical from a bisprimary or mono- or bissecondary polyalkylenepolyamine and preferably represents:

10 a) in the proportions of 60 to 100 mol %, the radical



where $x = 2$ and $p = 2$ or 3 or alternatively $x = 3$ and $p = 2$,

15 this radical deriving from diethylenetriamine, triethylenetetraamine or dipropylenetriamine;

b) in the proportions of 0 to 40 mol %, the above radical (IV), in which $x = 2$ and $p = 1$ and which derives from ethylenediamine, or the radical deriving from piperazine:



20 c) in the proportions of 0 to 20 mol %, the

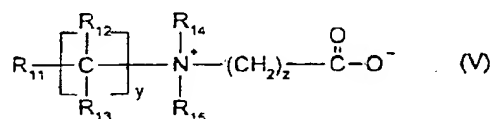
-NH-(CH₂)₆-NH- radical deriving from hexamethylenediamine, these polyaminoamides being crosslinked by addition of a bifunctional crosslinking agent chosen from epihalohydrins, diepoxides,

5 dianhydrides or bisunsaturated derivatives, by means of 0.025 to 0.35 mol of crosslinking agent per amine group of the polyaminoamide, and alkylated by reaction with acrylic acid, with chloroacetic acid or with an alkanesultone, or with their salts.

10 The saturated carboxylic acids are preferably chosen from acids having 6 to 10 carbon acids, such as adipic, 2,2,4-trimethyladipic and 2,4,4-trimethyladipic or terephthalic acid, acids containing an ethylenic double bond, such as, for example, acrylic, methacrylic and
15 itaconic acids.

The alkanesultones used in the alkylation are preferably propane- or butanesultone and the salts of the alkylating agents are preferably the sodium or potassium salts.

20 (4) Polymers containing zwitterionic units of formula:

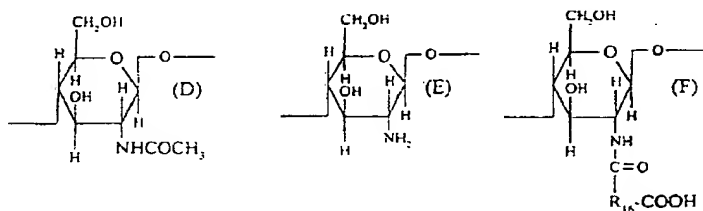


in which R₁₁ denotes a polymerizable unsaturated group, such as an acrylate, methacrylate, acrylamide or methacrylamide group, y and z represent an integer from

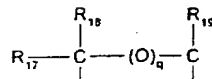
- 1 to 3, R_{12} and R_{13} represent a hydrogen atom, methyl, ethyl or propyl and R_{14} and R_{15} represent a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical, so that the sum of the carbon atoms in R_{14} and R_{15} does not exceed 10.
- 5 The polymers comprising such units can also contain units derived from non-zwitterionic monomers, such as dimethyl- or diethylaminoethyl acrylate or methacrylate or alkyl acrylates or methacrylates, acrylamides or methacrylamides or vinyl acetate.
- 10 Mention may be made, by way of example, of the methyl methacrylate/methyl dimethylcarboxymethylammonio-ethylmethacrylate copolymer, such as the product sold under the name Diaformer Z301 by the company Sandoz.

(5) Polymers derived from chitosan containing

- 15 monomer units corresponding to the following formulae:



- the D unit being present in proportions of between 0 and 30 %, the E unit in proportions of between 5 and 50 % and the F unit in proportions of between 30 and 90 %, it being understood that, in this F unit, R_{16}
- 20 represents a radical of formula:



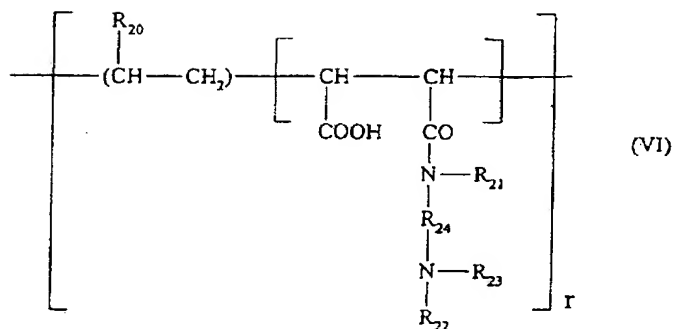
in which, if $q = 0$, R_{17} , R_{18} and R_{19} , which are identical or different, each represent a hydrogen atom, a methyl, hydroxyl, acetoxy or amino residue, a monoalkylamino residue or a dialkylamino residue, which

5 are optionally interrupted by one or a number of nitrogen atoms and/or optionally substituted by one or a number of amino, hydroxyl, carboxyl, alkylthio or sulpho groups, or an alkylthio residue, in which the alkyl group carries an amino residue, at least one of
10 the R_{17} , R_{18} and R_{19} radicals being, in this case, a hydrogen atom;

or, if $q = 1$, R_{17} , R_{18} and R_{19} each represent a hydrogen atom, and the salts formed by these compounds with bases or acids.

15 (6) Polymers derived from the N-carboxyalkylation of chitosan, such as N-(carboxymethyl)chitosan or N-(carboxybutyl)chitosan sold under the name "Evalsan" by the company Jan Dekker.

(7) Polymers corresponding to the general
20 formula (VI), for example described in French Patent 1,400,366:



in which R_{20} represents a hydrogen atom or a CH_3O ,
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ or phenyl radical, R_{21} denotes hydrogen or a
 lower alkyl radical, such as methyl or ethyl, R_{22}
 denotes hydrogen or a lower alkyl radical, such as
 5 methyl or ethyl, and R_{23} denotes a lower alkyl radical,
 such as methyl or ethyl, or a radical corresponding to
 the formula: $-\text{R}_{24}-\text{N}(\text{R}_{22})_2$, R_{24} representing a $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$,
 $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-$ group and R_{22} having the
 meanings mentioned above,
 10 and the higher homologues of these radicals containing
 up to 6 carbon atoms.

(8) Amphoteric polymers of the $-\text{D}-\text{X}-\text{D}-\text{X}-$ type
 chosen from:

a) the polymers obtained by reacting
 15 chloroacetic acid or sodium chloroacetate with
 compounds containing at least one unit of formula:



where D denotes a radical

[illegible]

15

*N1CCNCC1*

and X denotes the E or E' symbol and at least once E', E having the meaning indicated above and E' is a divalent radical which is a straight- or branched-chain alkylene radical having up to 7 carbon atoms in the main chain, the radical being unsubstituted or substituted by one or a number of hydroxyl radicals,

and containing one or a number of nitrogen atoms, the nitrogen atom being substituted by an alkyl chain optionally interrupted by an oxygen atom and necessarily containing one or a number of carboxyl functional groups or one or a number of hydroxyl functional groups obtained by reaction with chloroacetic acid or sodium chloroacetate.

(9) (C₁-C₅)alkyl vinyl ether/maleic anhydride copolymers in which the maleic anhydride has been partially modified by semiamidification with an N,N-dialkylaminoalkylamine, such as N,N-dimethylaminopropylamine, or by semiesterification with an N,N-dialkanolamine. These copolymers can also contain other vinyl comonomers, such as vinylcaprolactam.

The particularly preferred fixing amphoteric polymers according to the invention are those from the family (2), such as the copolymers whose CTFA name is Octylacrylamide/acrylates/butylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymer, such as the products sold under the names Amphomer, Amphomer LV 71 or Lovocryl 47 by the company National Starch and those from the family (4), such as the methyl methacrylate/methyl dimethylcarboxymethylammonioethylmethacrylate copolymer, for example sold under the name Diaformer Z301 by the company Sandoz.

The fixing non-ionic polymers which can be used according to the present invention are chosen, for example, from

- vinylpyrrolidone homopolymers;
- copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone and of vinyl acetate;
- polyalkyloxazolines, such as the polyethyloxazolines provided by the company Dow Chemical under the names
- 5 PEOX 50 000, PEOX 200 000 and PEOX 500 000;
- vinyl acetate homopolymers, such as the product provided under the name of Appretan EM by the company Hoechst or the product provided under the name Rhodopas A 012 by the company Rhône-Poulenc;
- 10 - copolymers of vinyl acetate and of acrylic ester, such as the product provided under the name of Rhodopas AD 310 from Rhône-Poulenc;
- copolymers of vinyl acetate and of ethylene, such as the product provided under the name of Appretan TV by
- 15 the company Hoechst;
- copolymers of vinyl acetate and of maleic ester, for example of dibutyl maleate, such as the product provided under the name of Appretan MB Extra by the company Hoechst;
- 20 - copolymers of polyethylene and of maleic anhydride;
- alkyl acrylate homopolymers and alkyl methacrylate homopolymers, such as the product provided under the name Micropearl RQ 750 by the company Matsumoto or the product provided under the name Luhydran A 848 S by the
- 25 company BASF;
- copolymers of acrylic esters, such as, for example, copolymers of alkyl acrylates and of alkyl methacrylates, such as the products provided by the

company Rohm & Haas under the names Primal AC-261 K and
Eudragit NE 30 D, by the company BASF under the names
Acronal 601 or Luhydran LR 8833 or 8845 or by the
company Hoechst under the names Appretan N 9213 or

5 N 9212;

- copolymers of acrylonitrile and of a non-ionic
monomer chosen, for example, from butadiene and alkyl
(meth)acrylates; mention may be made of the products
provided under the names Nipol LX 531 B by the company

10 Nippon Zeon or those provided under the name CJ 0601 B
by the company Rohm & Haas;

- polyurethanes, such as the products provided under
the names Acrysol RM 1020 or Acrysol RM 2020 by the
company Rohm & Haas or the products Uraflex XP 401 UZ

15 or Uraflex XP 402 UZ by the company DSM Resins;

- copolymers of alkyl acrylate and of urethane, such as
the product 8538-33 by the company National Starch;

- polyamides, such as the product Estapor LO 11
provided by the company Rhône-Poulenc;

20 - chemically modified or non-modified non-ionic guar
gums.

The non-modified non-ionic guar gums are, for example,
the products sold under the name Vidogum GH 175 by the
company Unipeptine and under the name Jaguar C by the

25 company Meyhall.

The modified non-ionic guar gums which can be used
according to the invention are preferably modified by
C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl groups. Mention may be made, by way

of example, of hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, hydroxypropyl and hydroxybutyl groups.

These guar gums are well known in the state of the art and can, for example, be prepared by
5 reacting the corresponding alkene oxides, such as for example propylene oxide, with guar gum, so as to obtain a guar gum modified by hydroxypropyl groups.

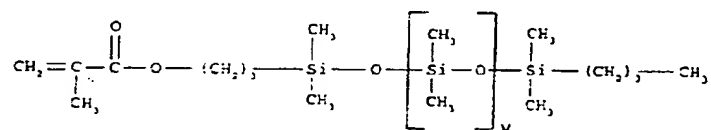
Such non-ionic guar gums optionally modified by hydroxyalkyl groups are, for example, sold under the
10 trade names Jaguar HP8, Jaguar HP60, Jaguar HP120, Jaguar DC 293 and Jaguar HP 105 by the company Meyhall or under the name Galactasol 4H4FD2 by the company Aqualon.

The alkyl radicals of the non-ionic polymers
15 have from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, unless otherwise mentioned.

According to the invention, it is also possible to use fixing polymers of grafted silicone type comprising a polysiloxane portion and a portion
20 composed of a non-silicone organic chain, one of the two portions forming the main chain of the polymer and the other being grafted onto the said main chain. These polymers are, for example, described in Patent Applications EP-A-0,412,704, EP-A-0,412,707,
25 EP-A-0,640,105, WO 95/00578, EP-A-0,582,152 and WO 93/23009 and Patents US 4,693,935, US 4,728,571 and US 4,972,037. These polymers are preferably anionic or non-ionic.

Such polymers are, for example, the copolymers capable of being obtained by radical polymerization from the mixture of monomers composed of:

- 5 a) 50 to 90% by weight of tert-butyl acrylate;
- b) 0 to 40% by weight of acrylic acid;
- c) 5 to 40% by weight of silicone macromer of formula:



- 10 with v being a number ranging from 5 to 700, the percentages by weight being calculated with respect to the total weight of the monomers.

- 15 Other examples of grafted silicone polymers are in particular polydimethylsiloxanes (PDMS) on which are grafted, via a connecting link of thiopropylene type, mixed polymer units of the poly((meth)acrylic acid) type and of the poly(alkyl (meth)acrylate) type and polydimethylsiloxanes (PDMS) on which are grafted, via a connecting link of thiopropylene type, polymer units of the poly(isobutyl (meth)acrylate) type.

- 20 According to the present invention, the fixing polymers are preferably anionic or amphoteric polymers.

The fixing anionic or amphoteric polymers can, if necessary, be partially or completely

neutralized. The neutralizing agents are, for example, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, monoethanolamine, triethanolamine or triisopropanolamine or inorganic or organic acids, such as hydrochloric acid or citric acid.

The fixing polymer or polymers are, for example, present in concentrations of between 0.05% and 20% by weight and preferably in concentrations of between 0.1% and 10% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition.

The amphoteric starch or starches can be present in concentrations of between 0.01% and 15% by weight and preferably in concentrations of between 0.05% and 10% by weight and more particularly still from 0.1 to 5% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition.

The cosmetically acceptable medium is preferably composed of water or a mixture of water and of cosmetically acceptable solvents, such as monoalcohols, polyalcohols, glycol ethers or fatty acid esters, which can be used alone or as a mixture. These solvents are preferably C_1 - C_6 alcohols.

Mention may be made, among these alcohols, of ethanol or isopropanol, polyalcohols, such as diethylene glycol, or glycol ethers, such as the monoalkyl ethers of glycol, of diethylene glycol, of propylene glycol or of dipropylene glycol. Ethanol is particularly preferred.

The composition of the invention can also contain at least one additive chosen from thickeners, fatty acid esters, esters of fatty acids and of glycerol, volatile or non-volatile silicones which are
5 soluble or insoluble in the composition, surfactants, fragrances, preservatives, sunscreening agents, proteins, vitamins, polymers, vegetable, animal, mineral or synthetic oils and any other additive conventionally used in cosmetic compositions for
10 keratinous fibres.

These additives are present in the composition according to the invention in proportions which can range from 0 to 20% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition. The exact amount
15 of each additive depends on its nature and is easily determined by the person skilled in the art.

Of course, the person skilled in the art will take care to choose the possible compound or compounds to be added to the composition according to the
20 invention so that the advantageous properties intrinsically attached to the composition in accordance with the invention are not, or not substantially, detrimentally affected by the envisaged addition.

In particular, the compositions according to
25 the invention preferably comprise less than 10% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition, of C_8 - C_{30} fatty acid esters. Thus, the keratinous fibres treated with the compositions

according to the invention have neither a greasy feel nor a greasy appearance and the fixing power of the composition is not reduced.

The compositions according to the invention
5 can be provided in the form of a milk, cream or lotion which may or may not be thickened.

The compositions according to the invention can be used as rinse-out products and, preferably, as leave-in products, in particular for treating the hair,
10 form retention of the hairstyle or hair shaping of keratinous fibres, such as the hair.

They are more particularly styling products such as fixing compositions (lacquers) and styling compositions. The lotions can be packaged in various
15 forms, in particular in atomizers or pump-action sprays or in aerosol containers, in order to provide for application of the composition in vaporized form or in the form of a foam. Such packaging forms are indicated, for example, when it is desired to obtain a spray, a
20 lacquer or a foam for fixing or treating the hair.

When the composition according to the invention is packaged in the form of an aerosol for the purpose of obtaining a lacquer or an aerosol foam, it comprises at least one propellant which can be chosen
25 from volatile hydrocarbons, such as n-butane, propane, isobutane, pentane, a chlorinated and/or fluorinated hydrocarbon and their mixtures. Use may also be made, as propellant, of carbon dioxide gas, nitrous oxide,

dimethyl ether, nitrogen, compressed air and their mixtures.

A further subject of the invention is a process for the cosmetic treatment of keratinous fibres, such as the hair, which comprises the application on the latter of a composition as defined above.

The compositions according to the invention are prepared according to methods well known in the state of the art. In particular, the ingredients are mixed and then packaged in an appropriate container, depending on the use envisaged.

For the purposes of this specification it will be clearly understood that the word "comprising" means "including but not limited to", and that the word "comprises" has a corresponding meaning.

The invention will now be illustrated more fully by means of the following examples, which should not be regarded as limiting it to the embodiments described. (In the following, AM means Active Material).



EXAMPLE 1

Three hairsetting lotions were prepared with the following composition:

5	FORMULATION TESTED	A (Invention)	B (Comparative)	C (Comparative)
	STARCH* ¹	0.5 g	1 g	-
	Fixing polymer* ²	0.5 g	-	1 g
10	Water, q.s. for	100 g	100 g	100 g
	Fixing power	50	40	45

*¹ - Starch modified by (2-chloroethyl)aminodipropionic acid provided by the company National Starch

15 *² - vinylpyrrolidone/acrylic acid/lauryl methacrylate terpolymer sold under the name Acrylidone LM by the company ISP

Each of these compositions was applied on washed and dried hair.

20 A panel of 5 experienced testers was then asked to evaluate the fixing power of each composition. The grading ranges from 0 (no fixing power) to 50 (excellent fixing power).

The composition A exhibits a fixing power
25 superior to that of the compositions B and C which only

contain one of the two compounds of the invention.

Hair treated with the composition (A) according to the invention also exhibits good feel properties.

EXAMPLE 2

5 Three hairsetting lotions were prepared with the following composition:

	FORMULATION TESTED	A (Invention)	B (Comparative)	C (Comparative)
	STARCH ^{*1}	0.5 g	1 g	-
10	Fixing polymer ^{*3}	0.5 g	-	1 g
	Water, q.s. for	100 g	100 g	100 g
15	Fixing power	35	30	30

^{*1} - Starch modified by (2-chloroethyl)aminodipropionic acid provided by the company National Starch

^{*3} - Acrylamide/acrylic acid/dimethyldiallylammonium chloride terpolymer as a 10% aqueous solution sold
20 under the name Merquat Plus 3330 by the company Calgon

Each of these compositions was applied on washed and dried slightly bleached hair.

A panel of 5 experienced testers was then asked to

evaluate the fixing power of each composition. The grading ranges from 0 (no fixing power) to 50 (excellent fixing power).

The composition A exhibits a fixing power superior to that of the compositions B and C which only contain one of the two compounds of the invention. Hair treated with the composition (A) according to the invention also exhibits good feel, softness and disentangling properties.

10 EXAMPLE 3

A fixing spray composition packaged in a pump-action spray was prepared with the following composition:

- Starch modified by (2-chloroethyl)-aminodipropionic acid 0.8 g
- 15 - Acrylamide/acrylic acid/dimethyldiallylammonium chloride terpolymer as a 10% aqueous solution, sold under the name Merquat Plus 3330 by the company Calgon 0.2 gAM
- Polyquaternium-37 (INCO name), sold under the name Salcare SC 95 by the company Allied Colloid 0.6 gAM
- Water q.s. for 100 g

The composition exhibits the same properties as those of Example 1.

EXAMPLE 4

A styling gel composition was prepared with the following composition:

- Starch modified by (2-chloroethyl)-aminodipropionic acid 0.5 g
- 5 - Acrylamide/acrylic acid/dimethyldiallylammonium chloride terpolymer as a 10% aqueous solution, sold under the name Merquat Plus 3330 by the company Calgon 0.5 gAM
- Crosslinked poly(acrylic acid), sold under the name Synthalen K by the company 3V 0.6 gAM
- 95° Ethanol 8.5 g
- Triethanolamine q.s. pH 7.5
- Water q.s. for 100 g

10 The composition is applied on washed and towel-dried hair. It results in good form retention of the hairstyle and in good disentangling and feel properties.

EXAMPLE 5

15 A fixing milk packaged in a pump-action spray was prepared with the following composition:

- Vinylpyrrolidone/acrylic acid/lauryl methacrylate terpolymer, sold under the name Acrylidone LM by the company ISP 2 gAM
- 2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol 0.6 g
- Starch modified by (2-chloroethyl)-aminodipropionic acid 0.5 g
- Water q.s. for 100 g

5 The composition is applied on washed and towel-dried hair. It results in good form retention of the hairstyle and in good disentangling and feel properties.

EXAMPLE 6

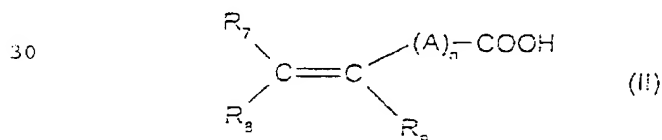
10 A styling care gel composition was prepared with the following composition:

- Starch modified by (2-chloroethyl)-aminodipropionic acid 0.5 g
- Hydroxyethyl cellulose/ diallyldimethylammonium chloride copolymer, sold under the name Celquat L 200 by the company National Starch 0.3 gAM
- Hydroxypropyl guar gum, sold by the company Rhône-Poulenc under the name Jaguar HP 105 0.3 g

- _____

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. Cosmetic composition, comprising in a cosmetically acceptable medium, at least one fixing polymer and at least one amphoteric starch, wherein said composition is used in the treatment of keratinous fibres.
2. Composition according to claim 1, in which the fixing polymer or polymers are present in a concentration within the range of 0.05 to 20% by weight and preferably in a concentration within the range of 0.1 to 10% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition.
3. Composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, in which the amphoteric starch is present in a concentration within the range of 0.01% to 15% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition.
4. Composition according to claim 3, in which the amphoteric starch is present in a concentration within the range of 0.05% to 10% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition.
5. Composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4, in which the fixing polymer is chosen from anionic, cationic, amphoteric and non-ionic polymers and their mixtures.
6. Composition according to claim 5, in which the fixing anionic polymer is chosen from:
- polymers containing carboxyl units deriving from unsaturated mono- or dicarboxylic acid monomers of formula:



in which n is an integer from 0 to 10, A denotes a methylene group, optionally connected to the carbon atom of the unsaturated group or to the neighbouring methylene group, when n is greater than 1, via a heteroatom, such as oxygen or sulphur, R₁ denotes a hydrogen atom or a phenyl or benzyl group, R₂ denotes a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl or carboxyl group and R₃ denotes a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group or a

- CH₂-COOH, phenyl or benzyl group;
- polymers comprising units deriving from sulphonic acid, such as vinylsulpho, styrenesulpho or acrylamidoalkylsulpho units.

7. Composition according to claim 6, in which the fixing anionic polymer is chosen from:

- A) homo- or copolymers of acrylic or methacrylic acid or their salts, copolymers of acrylic and of acrylamide and their salts or the sodium salts of polyhydroxycarboxylic acids;
- B) copolymers of acrylic or methacrylic acid with a monoethylenic monomer, such as ethylene, styrene, vinyl esters or esters of acrylic or methacrylic acid, optionally grafted onto a polyalkylene glycol, such as polyethylene glycol, and optionally crosslinked; copolymers of this type containing, in their chain, an optionally N-alkylated and/or -hydroxyalkylated acrylamide unit or copolymers of acrylic acid and of C₁-C₄ alkyl methacrylate;
- C) copolymers derived from crotonic acid, such as those containing, in their chain, vinyl acetate or propionate units and optionally other monomers, such as allyl or methallyl esters,--

- 40a -

vinyl ether or vinyl ester of a linear or
branched saturated carboxylic acid containing a
long hydrocarbon chain, such as those containing
at least 5 carbon atoms, it being possible for
these polymers optionally to be grafted and
crosslinked;

D) copolymers derived from monounsaturated C₄-
C₈ carboxylic acids or anhydrides chosen from:

- copolymers comprising (i) one or a number of
maleic, fumaric or itaconic acids or anhydrides
and (ii) at least one monomer chosen from vinyl
esters, vinyl ethers, vinyl halides, phenylvinyl
derivatives or acrylic acid and its esters, the
anhydride functional groups of these copolymers
optionally being monoesterified or monoamidified;

- copolymers comprising (i) one or a number of
maleic, citraconic or itaconic anhydrides and
(ii) one or a number of monomers chosen from
allyl or methallyl



esters, optionally containing one or a number of acrylamide, methacrylamide, α -olefin, acrylic or methacrylic ester, acrylic or methacrylic acid or vinylpyrrolidone groups in their chain,

5 the anhydride functional groups of these copolymers optionally being monoesterified or monoamidified;

E) polyacrylamides containing carboxylate groups.

8. Composition according to claim 7, in which the fixing anionic polymer is chosen from:

10

- copolymers of acrylic acid, such as the acrylic acid/ethyl acrylate/N-tert-butylacrylamide terpolymer;

- copolymers derived from crotonic acid, such as the vinyl acetate/vinyl tert-butylbenzoate/crotonic acid
15 terpolymers and the crotonic acid/vinyl acetate/vinyl neododecanoate terpolymers;

- polymers derived from maleic, fumaric or itaconic acids or anhydrides with vinyl esters, vinyl ethers, vinyl halides, phenylvinyl derivatives or acrylic acid
20 and its esters, such as the monoesterified maleic anhydride/methyl vinyl ether copolymers;

- copolymers of methacrylic acid and of methyl methacrylate;

- the copolymer of methacrylic acid and of ethyl
25 acrylate;

- the vinyl acetate/crotonic acid copolymer;

- the vinyl acetate/crotonic acid/polyethylene glycol terpolymer.



9. Composition according to claim 5, in which the fixing amphoteric polymer is chosen from polymers containing units deriving:

a) from at least one monomer chosen from
5 acrylamides or methacrylamides substituted on the nitrogen by an alkyl radical,

b) from at least one acidic comonomer containing one or a number of reactive carboxyl groups, and

10 c) from at least one basic comonomer, such as esters containing primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary amine substituents of acrylic and methacrylic acids and the product from the quaternization of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate with
15 dimethyl or diethyl sulphate.

10. Composition according to claim 9, in which the fixing amphoteric polymer is chosen from copolymers whose CTFA name is Octylacrylamide/acrylates/butylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymer and methyl methacrylate/methyl
20 dimethylcarboxymethylammonioethylmethacrylate copolymers.

11. Composition according to claim 5, in which the fixing non-ionic polymer is chosen from:

25

- polyalkyloxazolines;
- vinyl acetate homopolymers;
- copolymers of vinyl acetate and of acrylic ester;

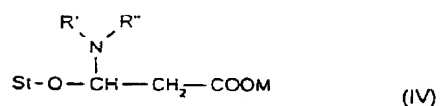
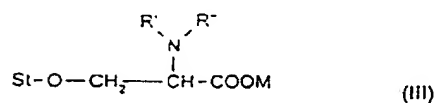
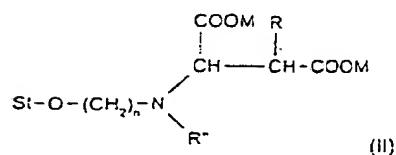
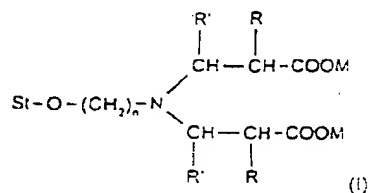


- copolymers of vinyl acetate and of ethylene;
- copolymers of vinyl acetate and of maleic ester;
- copolymers of polyethylene and of maleic anhydride;
- alkyl acrylate homopolymers and alkyl methacrylate
- 5 homopolymers;
- copolymers of acrylic esters, such as, for example, copolymers of alkyl acrylates and of alkyl methacrylates;
- copolymers of acrylonitrile and of a non-ionic
- 10 monomer chosen, for example, from butadiene and alkyl (meth)acrylates;
- copolymers of alkyl acrylate and of urethane.

12. Composition according to claim 5, in which the fixing cationic polymer is chosen from:

- 15 - the copolymer of acrylamide and of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate which is quaternized with dimethyl sulphate,
- copolymers of acrylamide and of methacryloyloxy-
- 20 ethyltrimethylammonium chloride,
- the copolymer of acrylamide and of methacryloyloxy-ethyltrimethylammonium methyl sulphate,
- optionally quaternized vinylpyrrolidone/ dialkylaminoalkyl acrylate or methacrylate copolymers,
- 25 - the dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/ vinylcaprolactam/vinylpyrrolidone terpolymer,
- and the quaternized dimethylaminopropyl-methacrylamide/vinylpyrrolidone copolymer.

13. Composition according to any one of claims 1 to 12, in which the amphoteric starch is chosen from the compounds of formulae (I) to (IV):



5 in which formulae:

St-O represents a starch molecule,

R, which is identical or different, represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl radical,

10 R', which is identical or different, represents a hydrogen atom, a methyl radical or a -COOH group,
n is an integer equal to 2 or 3.



M, which is identical or different, denotes a hydrogen atom, an alkali or alkaline-earth metal, NH_4 or an organic amine,

R" represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical having
5 from 1 to 18 carbon atoms.

14. Composition according to claim 13, in which the starches have the formulae (I) or (II).

15. Composition according to claim 14, in which R, R', R" and M represent a hydrogen atom and n is equal to 2.

10 16. Composition according to any one of claims 1 to 13, in which the cosmetically acceptable medium comprises water or a mixture of water and of at least one cosmetically acceptable solvent.

17. Process for the cosmetic treatment of keratinous
15 fibres, such as hair, which comprises the step of applying the composition according to any one of claims 1 to 16 to the said keratinous fibres or hair.

18. Use of the composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 16 as/or for the manufacture of, a care,
20 styling or fixing composition for the hair.

Dated this 9th day of October 1998

L'ORÉAL

25 By their Patent Attorneys
GRIFFITH HACK
Fellows Institute of Patent
Attorneys of Australia

STRUCTURE® SOLANACE (28-1808)

"A starch-based rheology modifier for low pH and mild skin care formulations"

INCI Designation:
Potato starch modified

P.D.	23-10-2000	1
p.		

Description:

Structure Solanace is a novel thickener and emulsion stabilizer notable for its soft, velvety after-feel. The starch functions at low pH to provide stable viscosity and pH over time, both in ambient and accelerated aging conditions. The use of this starch may allow formulators to reduce surfactant levels, allowing for stable, mild and more natural emulsions. Although Structure Solanace's properties are most unique in low pH skin care emulsions, it also exhibits excellent thickening, emulsion stabilization and aesthetics in skin and hair care products up to pH 11.

Applications

AHA and DHA formulations, low surfactant or surfactant-free emulsions, sunscreens, shave creams, liquid make-up.

Physical Properties

PROPERTY	DESCRIPTION
Form	Off-white powder
Moisture	12%
pH	8.5
Viscosity	4000 cps
2% solids, heated	



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